

N.A.A.C.P. - 1933

How Texas Mobbed John R. Shillady

John R. Shillady, N.A.A.C.P. Secretary, Sent to Texas to Confer with Governor W. P. Hobby and His Attorney General, Beaten by a Mob Which Included a County Judge. Governor Hobby's Impudent Reply to the N.A.A.C.P. Protest. Why the Association Did Not Prosecute the Mob.

By MARY WHITE OVINGTON
CHAPTER XVII.

In 1918, at Mr. Villard's insistence, the N.A.A.C.P. decided to employ as secretary a man trained to executive work and with years of success behind him. The person chosen was John R. Shillady, the executive force behind the famous work of Everit V. Macy in Westchester County. *Baltimore 17th*

Mr. Shillady had graying hair, but a youthful face, tall, broad-shouldered, a pleasing personality. He at once showed his driving power. Branch membership in a year grew from nine thousand to forty-four thousand paid-up members. Our office staff increased. We moved into larger quarters at 70 Fifth Avenue. And during Mr. Shillady's leadership we had the enormously successful Cleveland Conference, the two-day Conference against Lynching, in New York at the Bar Association Building, Moorfield Storey presiding. We became a great national organization with recognized power. It was the building up of a body of supporters all over the country that made our work of the past ten years possible.

The work had been well begun by the man who was in Mr. Shillady's time our field secretary, James Weldon Johnson, but with a well-organized office running on the most modern methods back home, Mr. Johnson's work became less difficult. We had been disorganized for a time with the loss of Roy Nash. Now we were to become a firmly knit, well-appointed national organization of the Urban League. He was the

I had been acting chairman before Mr. Shillady came and had represented the association at various functions. The month after the new secretary's installation, I was invited with him to a dinner

which sat a tall, elderly gentleman wearing a high, old-fashioned collar. I asked whether I might join him, and when he assented, sat down to the most pleasant dinner of the year. For my neighbor opposite was Mr. John E. Nail an old-time New Yorker, who knew his New York as Dickens knew his London. He might have been Tim Linkinwater for his enthusiasm over the city's streets. I also am the city's child and could boast that my grandfather met Robert Fulton, and later had been praised as a bright lad by Albert Gallatin. Also, that my great-grandfather had built a factory on Houston Street that was dubbed "Ovington's Folly" because it was the immense height of four stories.

When I looked at Mr. Shillady squeezed in at the speakers' table his broad shoulders bumping his neighbors, I lost all envy. It was good to have what proved to be one of many talks with so congenial a companion, and while near the crowd, not to be of it.

Branch Secretary

But this was one example that made me realize my work as chairman would be largely advisory. I didn't like that. I had worked at the office so long, doing everything from stamping letters to receiving distinguished guests, that the love of the place had grown on me. I wanted a settled task, and looking around, I found one that no one else had the time to fill. We had a field secretary, but no branch secretary to take charge of the work at the office. So with Mr. Shillady's approval, I added the position of branch secretary to that of chairman and for over a year went to the office daily and heartily enjoyed the branch work. I took over branch correspondence, edited the Branch Bulletin, and with Mr. Harry E. Davis at the other end, handled the Cleveland conference.

Mr. Shillady arranged an anti-lynching conference culminating in a meeting, at which two great celebrities, Charles Evans Hughes and Anna Howard Shaw, spoke. We had friendly rivalry regarding our conferences, and if his surpassed in luminaries mine was longer and gave more people a chance to speak!

As always, the most important part of our yearly gathering is the coming together of people from all over the country, and the comparing of notes over the luncheon table or at dinner in some pleasant home.

The Chesnutts

It was at Cleveland that I grew to know the Chesnutts, and Helene Chesnutt lent me her country cottage after the conference was over. I had a week between Cleveland and a meeting of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Zanesville, Ohio, and I didn't want to go back to New York. Miss



JOHN E. NAIL

Chesnutt's hospitality, the quiet restful week alone in her little place among the foothills, led me later to buy a place in the country myself.

Courage-Enthusiasm

I wish I could make my readers realize the tremendous courage and enthusiasm that all we N.A.A.C.P. workers felt after our two conferences were over, the one in New York on lynching, in May, the other, the national conference, in Cleveland the end of June. Thanks to our new publicity director, Herbert J. Seligmann, the newspapers had found us out and had given us plenty of space. Especially Mr. Shillady had reason to be encouraged since Hughes had spoken at Carnegie Hall against lynching. Our volume on Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, which Martha Gruening had compiled and which had been around unfinished for some time for lack of funds, was now brought into shape by Frank Morton and

published. It has furnished facts to all the world and is the basis for all American lynching statistics. James Weldon Johnson and Walter White, by their careful, and often dangerous, investigations of current lynchings, had at last broken down the country's indifference. Our organization was like a boy who has been growing from babyhood through childhood to youth, but is gawky, loose-limbed. Then suddenly, almost overnight, the youth becomes a man.

Austin, Texas

In early August, when, after our two conferences, we were resting a little, as victors rest after they have demonstrated their strength, we received a disquieting letter from our branch at Austin, Texas. It seemed that their books had been called for by the Attorney General and their affairs looked into. The branch had shown its sympathy with the Negroes sent to jail at Austin for complicity in the Longview, Texas, riots.

The story of Longview should be written up some day, but it does not belong here. Unquestionably it was a symbol of that unrest that was pervading the South after the war. The white South feared them not so much because of immediate rioting, but because they distrusted their willingness to accept the position of inferiority that their states had always demanded. They might try to vote, to oppose segregation in jim-crow cars, in court, to stand for the things the N.A.A.C.P. stood for. The Austin branch sold the Crisis magazine but all the colored newspapers published the resolutions of the Cleveland conference, in which segregation on public carriers was condemned. White officials at Austin had seen this statement and the branch was called to account.

Shillady to Texas

Now Texas was one of our strongholds. It had twenty-nine branch offices, two of them, Dallas and San Antonio, with paid-up memberships of one thousand, and of fifteen hundred. If Austin closed down, the movement might spread throughout the state. We never sanctioned violence, and our work against segregation was mapped out upon national, not state, lines. Once understood, I felt that opposition would subside, and I asked Mr. Shillady whether he would go to Texas and present our association to the Attorney General and the Governor.

The talk suited to lynching and Mr. Shillady showed the address to the Nation which had been published in connection with the Anti-Lynching Conference, which was signed by many persons of national prominence. He assured the Attorney General that no association had secured the signatures of an appeal against mob violence of such eminent men as the Attorney

General of the United States and the governors of several states could have any connection with organizing Negroes to put down the whites. He was dismissed in a courteous manner and started to call upon the Captain of the State Rangers.

Arrested

But before he had walked any distance, he was touched on the arm by a constable, served with a subpoena, and haled before a secret session of what was called a "Court of Inquiry." Here the tone was hostile. They must have been a tough-looking lot who took part in the meeting. Only the stenographer, a young girl, showed any sympathy, and she, of course, could not express it. The N.A.A.C.P. in its resolutions at the Cleveland Conference was accused of attempting to violate the laws of Texas by favoring abolishing the jim-crow car. Mr. Shillady answered that the resolution applied to proposed action by the Federal congress. The usual type of thread-worn questions was asked, as, "Would you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" "Why don't you stop at a nigger hotel?" Mr. Shillady wrote into the record the names he had mentioned to the Attorney General, prominent men supporting us, calling attention to two Texas names.

Dismissed but Mobbed

He was dismissed at last and should not have ventured out the next day until he went to his train. But John R. Shillady was not a man to shirk any responsibility he had undertaken. Consequently, the following morning he visited an officer of the branch and on his return to his hotel, was again tapped on the arm. He thought a second subpoena was being served and made no attempt to defend himself when he was struck in the face, was surrounded by men, among them County Judge Dave Pickle, who had been at the evening's hearing, and after being showered with blows, was left almost unconscious.

"Wouldn't Have Your Job for \$1,000"

When he entered the hotel, the clerk said, "I wouldn't have your job for a thousand dollars." He telephoned the mayor for police protection and got to the depot and into the train without further assault, though a menacing crowd was gathered in the railroad station. Then he had a long railroad ride, over twenty-four hours in the state of Texas alone, before he should reach home.

A Triumphant Procession

We at the office were finishing an afternoon's work when some one who was reading the evening paper called out that Mr. Shillady had been attacked in Austin. Of course, we all felt alarmed and we didn't



JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
assistant secretary.

get word directly from him until twenty-four hours had passed. His wife was frantic. At length his train came into the station. Every one rushed to meet it. It was a triumphant procession to the office. I sent a telegram as chairman of the board to the governor of Texas, W. P. Hobby, describing the treatment given our representative and asking what efforts were being made to punish the offenders. The governor replied that Shillady was the only offender and that he had been punished before our inquiry came. That was the reply not only of the governor but of the people of Austin. We tried to get in touch with some liberal sentiment but could find none.

New York and Texas

I know that I am severe upon the South. I feel it as I write these Reminiscences. But it is not because they do such terrible things; it is because they extenuate these things. The city of New York today is one of the worst governed cities of the world. I, as a New Yorker, acknowledge it. But not a person in Austin would acknowledge that it was wrong to beat up a visitor who had come to the city to make a courteous inquiry into the reasons for suspending the work of the organization he represented. I suppose the law-abiding people were terrorized just as thousands of our business men today are terrorized by racketeers. Again we in New York have nothing to boast of. But I have never heard the racketeer praised for his

violence by the governor of New York.

The Southerner

The Southerner not only excuses the present, he still excuses the past. He writes American history and our youth is taught that the Negro was always worth-while when given power, that the press gave us unusually fine publicity, featuring on its front page the whole slavery was beneficent. When the Southerner is traveling accommodations and for ashamed of slavery as the New Englander is of the slave trade, when he despises the slave block and the plantation system that made it profitable as much as the New Englander despises the slave ship, then he will have a new South to reveal to us. For the South, like the North, had its heroic protesters against slavery, its men like Helper of North Carolina, its women like the Grimke sisters. There were great spirits in the mountains and even in the bottom lands, and when history is written from the workers' standpoint, their names will shine more brightly than Jefferson's or Lee's.

Mrs. Shillady

Mr. Shillady left the N.A.A.C.P. the following spring. We wanted to have a great case down in Austin and every lawyer in the association would have liked to help. But his wife looked upon the matter personally and did not intend that we should use her husband for the purpose of exploiting our organization. He had done enough.

But we made a gesture of defiance by holding our next conference

in Atlanta, Georgia. Instead of six, we arranged for three days of meetings so that we could get away early. But Atlanta treated the present, he still excuses, ex-us royally, and there were white members especially, who attended the late Plato Durham I recall that the Negro was always worth-our sessions every evening. The less when given power, that the press gave us unusually fine publicity, featuring on its front page the whole slavery was beneficent. When the Southerner is traveling accommodations and for ashamed of slavery as the New Englander is of the slave trade, when he despises the slave block and the plantation system that made it profitable as much as the New Englander despises the slave ship, then he will have a new South to reveal to us. For the South, like the North, had its heroic protesters against slavery, its men like Helper of North Carolina, its women like the Grimke sisters. There were great spirits in the mountains and even in the bottom lands, and when history is written from the workers' standpoint, their names will shine more brightly than Jefferson's or Lee's.

\$5,000 FOR 9,000,000 NEGROES



THE George Crawford extradition case bids fair to equal in importance the Dred Scott decision. If Negroes are successful in this great legal contest, the rights of nine million Negroes in the South, now denied judgment in the courts by their peers, will be tremendously enhanced. A great blow will be struck at the very roots of Southern exploitation and terrorism.

The N. A. A. C. P. has already spent less than \$600 on the case and has won one of the most notable victories since the Civil War. It is estimated that all of \$5,000 will be required to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Negroes will have to supply the money. Not only will they have to, but they ought to. We cannot lose the case, for all the law is with us and public opinion as well, but unless we supply the funds for legal talent, we shall lose it.

Surely it is worth \$5,000 to obtain a larger measure of justice and equality for nine million Negroes.



HARRY DAVIS,
"On the other end."

N. A. A. C. P. - 1933

IS THE N. A. A. C. P. SHIFTING GEAR

By Dr. Kelly Miller
1-14-33

The January Crisis announces a list of topics to be discussed in 1933, which marks a sharp departure from the basic upon which the N. A. A. C. P. was founded and upon which it has operated for nearly a quarter of a century. There is indeed "need and wide-spread demand for a re-examination of what is called the Negro problem from the point of view of the middle of the 20th century." But the patrons of this organization have endowed and supported it to fight the political and civic battles of the race. Its work is not completed nor should its program be abandoned as long as race discrimination and race distinctions are fostered and upheld by law.

A quitter never wins, and a winner never quits.

The program which the Crisis outlines is indeed an engaging one. Such topics as birth, health, home occupations, education, income, government, race, pride and religion are well distributed over the sociological field. Such topical treatment by the Crisis will undoubtedly be intelligently and artistically done. But the few pages, limited funds and space at the disposal of the Crisis are wholly inadequate to cover such a wide field with a satisfactory degree of thoroughness. It would exhaust all of the resources of the Crisis to conduct a survey and research for a single one of these topics so as to be of any genuine or permanent value. A few years ago the Crisis spent a few thousand dollars to survey

Negro education in the South, which has to do with the production and distribution of material goods and the many social problems that follow in its train. The white race is bored with the Negro problems it has been presented for the past half century. The young college-bred Negro has little time and patience with it. The N. A. A. C. P. does not appeal to the imagination of the people, white or black. But it has the dynamic motive and is based upon everlasting principle. The task is not done nor should it be abandoned until the Negro race is thoroughly aroused to the doctrine of equality before and behind the law. Although all men should abandon this principle, yet should not we. The race has looked to Dr. DuBois to carry on the work laid down by Frederick Douglass, in whom there was no variableness nor shadow of turning from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The schools and colleges are now turning out Negro specialists in the several fields of scientific and sociological surveys. Let us hope that in time they will yield the race the benefit of their research and inquiry. Whenever an organization gives up its vital principles to suit the more attractive and popular issues of the day, it is usually its best days are behind it. But let us hope that this is not true of the N. A. A. C. P., for these days of depression, it is too true, as the Crisis states, "There is a strange and unaccountable contrast between the past spirit of the Crisis editorial on the inside page and that of the N. A. A. C. P. announcement on the outside cover. There we read: 'N. A. A. C. P. is fighting to end the brutal exploitation of the Negro people by the white race.' Here we read: 'The Crisis is not engaged in a battle for the Negro people, but is engaged in a battle for the white race.'"

The N. A. A. C. P. is sending out the S. O. S., calling upon the militant organization to fight its battle for equal rights. Let us hope that of their research and inquiry, it will not be side-tracked into scientific and sociological discussions which can better be conducted by other agencies and to its last. Whenever an organization gives up its vital principles to suit the more attractive and popular issues of the day, it is usually its best days are behind it. But let us hope that this is not true of the N. A. A. C. P., for these days of depression, it is too true, as the Crisis states, "There is a strange and unaccountable contrast between the past spirit of the Crisis editorial on the inside page and that of the N. A. A. C. P. announcement on the outside cover. There we read: 'N. A. A. C. P. is fighting to end the brutal exploitation of the Negro people by the white race.' Here we read: 'The Crisis is not engaged in a battle for the Negro people, but is engaged in a battle for the white race.'"

The world today is paying little heed to human rights, but rather to the new god of technocracy. The N. A. A. C. P. is fighting to end the brutal exploitation of the Negro people by the white race.

of Negroes in Federal-financed projects; to get proportional jobs for Negroes in enterprises financed by federal, State, county, or city funds; to block lynching and injustice; to counteract labor organizations trying to block the Negro from working opportunity; to cure the ballot as a weapon of defense."

It is upon this program that the race can be made to rally, not only as it has done hitherto, but with renewed energy and determination. But the disputed questions of birth control, social contact, recreation and religion may constitute engaging themes for the intelligentsia, but can never arouse the support and enthusiasm of the masses.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 12, 1933

N. A. A. C. P. HEAD DENIES SHARE IN DECATUR DEFENSE

Organization Had No Hand In Hiring Of Counsel, Says Miss Ovington

ANSWERS I. L. D. CHARGE ABOUT USE OF MONEY

Denies Assertion Body Failed To Turn Over Cash As None Was Collected

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People is not connected with the Scottsboro Negroes' defense. Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board and treasurer of that organization, declared here Wednesday in answer

to press dispatches from New York that "the two organizations" conducting the defense had come to an open split.

Miss Ovington, who is visiting in Birmingham, answered International Labor Defense charges that her association had failed to turn over \$7,000 collected for the defense, by declaring that the N. A. A. C. P. had not collected any funds.

"The I. L. D. and the Communists have always considered themselves privileged to say anything," she said.

New York dispatches said that while college students began a drive to obtain 35,000 signatures to a protest against the death sentence of Haywood Patterson, first of the Negroes tried at Decatur, the two organizations came to an open split.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People was quoted as accusing the International Labor Defense of injecting Communism into the case, thus bringing the death verdict.

This the I. L. D. characterized as "the croak of a vulture feeding on its victims." William L. Patterson, I. L. D. secretary, denied the organization is affiliated with the Communist party.

Blames Communists
Miss Ovington declared the Communists were responsible for the deaths of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We early retired from the Scottsboro cases because the Communists would not permit us to handle them in the way we handle all our cases," she said. "While Samuel Liebowitz is an extraordinarily able lawyer, we would have employed only local counsel in the cases."

The Associated Press from New York reported Wednesday that Liebowitz, New York attorney, conferred with several different organizations interested in the case and discussed general issues involved as well as his plans for an appeal of Patterson's conviction.

The attorney told a committee of Harlem Negroes that the case transcended the Sacco-Vanzetti matter in social importance and referred to it as "the turning point in the American Negro's life."

Plans were made in New York for wide circulation of protest petitions, daily mass meetings, a march on Washington, and for benefit performances to raise funds.

At the Jefferson County jail in Birmingham Patterson received a telegram from San Francisco Wednesday assuring him that workers of the nation were behind him, that the fight for his freedom has just begun, and that demonstrations will be held throughout the nation May Day.

N. A. A. C. P. AND THE I. L. D.

The national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has raised to date nearly two thousand dollars to be used in the defense of the Scottsboro boys. Following the raising of this money, there has come a sharp controversy between the International Labor Defense and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People over the manner in which the I. L. D. is to spend this money. It appears that the I. L. D. is demanding that the N. A. A. C. P. turn over to it, unconditionally, all the money that has been raised for the defense of the Scottsboro boys. The National Association has taken the position that it will only turn over this money upon the presentation of vouchers and other evidence that this money is to be used for the actual defense of the boys, such as attorneys' fees, etc., and not for propagating the I. L. D. But the I. L. D. is demanding either the unconditional turn-over or "You desist collecting funds for this defense."

We regret to see this matter developing to this point. The N. A. A. C. P. hesitated a long time before it entered into the case, so far as raising money was concerned. The officials of the Association went into the matter with reluctance because they knew of the possibilities of just what is now taking place. At the same time, these officials knew that there were hundreds of people who were willing to give money in the defense of the Scottsboro boys if they could do so through the N. A. A. C. P., so therein lies the story. The N. A. A. C. P., with an organization which has enjoyed the respect and confidence of the public for the past twenty-five years, was, and is, in a position to raise funds for the defense. The I. L. D. has charge of the case of defending the boys. The two organizations have divergent ideas as to how the boys should be defended. Consequently, there was, and still is, a question as to whether the N. A. A. C. P. should have entered the case with the I. L. D. under the circumstances.

Just as has been the feeling of the National Association, so has been the feeling of hundreds of other organizations. They are willing to furnish the money for the defense of the Scottsboro boys, but they differ sharply with the methods used by the I. L. D. Therefore, many of these organizations have refrained from lending any aid. They have stood by and counselled how they could help without going the International Labor Defense route. Many of these organizations and individuals have taken the position that their contributions to this defense fund are an endorsement of the policies and methods used by the International Labor Defense. They feel that it would be unwise to endorse the methods as used by the I. L. D.

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has approached the matter of raising money for the defense of the Scottsboro boys with a deal of caution as the branch has no desire to get into a controversy over money matters. It has, therefore, taken the position that it would lend its encouragement to individual members who wish to cooperate in a mass movement for raising funds; but as an organization, it has been thought best to wait until the matter is settled between the national office and the International Labor Defense.

N. A. A. C. P. Leaders To Thresh Youth Problems In Chicago

NEW YORK, June 9.—Dr. Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, famous writer, editor and lecturer, will be the principal speaker at the closing mass meeting Sunday afternoon July 2 of the 24th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Chicago, June 29-July 2 inclusive.

Dr. Douglas will speak on the subject, "Economic and Political Conditions as They Affect the Negro." Dr. Douglas is an authority on economics and political economy and has contributed articles to leading magazines in this field. He is co-editor of The World Tomorrow and is author of several books. He is known as a liberal and his speech on the status of the Negro in this changing economic world is certain to be a high point in the conference.

Jane Addams Speaks

Miss Jane Addams, world famous director of Hull House, and a member of the national board of directors of the association, will speak the opening night of the conference, June 29.

Other speakers at the Sunday afternoon meeting will be Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who will give a resume of the year's work and outline present and future tasks, and Charles H. Houston, of Washington, D. C., member of the national legal staff of the association, who assisted Boston attorneys in the George Crawford extradition case by personally collecting evidence in Virginia.

Unusually heavy registrations for the conference are coming this year from the association's southern branches. Delegates already are registered from Durham, N. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; San Antonio and Beaumont, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Youth to Have Say

Youth will have a voice at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Chicago June 29-July 2 inclusive. A new note of militancy is expected to be sounded by speakers at the Friday night session June 30th when Rayford W. Logan of Washington, D. C., speaks on "The Growth of Liberal and Radical Thought Among Negroes."

Two student speakers, one white and one colored, the latter from the North and the former from the South, will tell the student views on the problems of the races. Miss Sarah Alice Mayfield of Birmingham, Ala., who is doing graduate work at the University of Chicago, will outline present liberal white

student opinion in the south. John Gray of Chicago will give the Negro student's view on present day problems. Friday afternoon June 30, representatives of the association's junior and college chapters will tell of activities of their groups.

NEGROES OPEN FIGHT FOR EQUALITY ON AID

Association for Advancement of Colored People Seeks Law to Curb Abuses

Changes in the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to relieve the plight of the Negro in the present economic crisis were decided upon yesterday at the annual business meeting of the organization in its national headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue.

In accordance with its new policies, the association, which has hitherto worked on behalf of the civil and political rights of the Negro, set forth as one of its major activities in 1933 the drafting of Federal, State and municipal legislation prohibiting discrimination in relief and construction projects. The annual report of the association pointed to "the circumstance that during the unemployment crisis Negro unemployed number approximately four times the per centage of Negro population, particularly in industrial centres."

The report reviewed the treatment of Negroes employed on the Mississippi flood control and went on record urging the Senate to adopt a resolution introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York to correct the alleged conditions. Successful efforts against discrimination in the distribution of flour and cotton to Negroes by the Red Cross, especially in the South, also were reported.

The following directors were elected for three years: Governor Herbert H. Lehman; Harry E. Davis, Civil Service Commissioner in Cleveland; Judge James Cobb of Washington; Rev. John Haynes Holmes; William English Walling, J. E. Spingarn, Rev. A. Clayton Powell and Lillian A. Alexander, all of New York; Judge Ira W. Jayne of Detroit; Nannie H. Burroughs of Washington; T. G. Nutter of Charleston, W. Va., and Isadore Martin of Philadelphia.

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 16, 1933

N. A. A. C. P. MEETS

The temporary association of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will meet Sunday at the St. Paul M. E. Church, at 4 p.m. Permanent organization will be perfected. There are members of the branch who joined ten years ago under the supervision of J. A. Lowe and Royal Puryear, and are urged to attend.

Pastors of the local churches are asked to extend the invitation from local pulpits Sunday to members who are not engaged in afternoon service at 4 o'clock Sunday, to meet at the St. Paul M. E. Church, where the organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be perfected. This meeting is vastly important, states the secretary, Mrs. Nellie Hairston Bausman, and it is hoped that the ministers of the city will inject enthusiasm into their announcement in order that the meeting may be the biggest ever held in the city.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1933

Dr. Paul Douglas Urges Co-operation as Aid to Race Progress

"Hampton and Tuskegee institutes were all right 20 years ago, but they fall short of serving the purposes for which they were intended today," said Dr. Paul Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Douglas was addressing the Janie Patterson, mother of Heywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro boys, closing meeting of the 24th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Savoy ballroom, and his son the freight train two years ago, subject was "Economic and Political Changes as They Affect the Negro."

In his talk, the professor, recognized as one of America's leading economists, said: "General Armistead, another white boy who was with Ruby Bates strong and Dr. Booker T. Washington, another white man, were with ton had in mind the necessity of the Negro throughout the trip. He said Negro achieving economic independence he was held in jail at Scottsboro through the skilled trades. They throughout the trial of the boys, but saw the community tailor as a respected leader of his neighborhood. The National association, at the conclusion of this meeting, adjourned through his work, building for him one of the most successful conferself a comfortable financial foundation in its history, according to Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, who also made a short talk. The sessions, which opened Thursday morning at The Community Baker cannot com-

pete with many other baking establishments that can bake bread in all phases of interracial life in America. New York and sell it here more and all problems facing the Race cheaply than the man here can bake were discussed. At the Saturday it. The large steel foundries have meeting resolutions were adopted, done away with the blacksmith and one of which demanded that the pres-the wheelwright, just as Mart, ident of the United States take steps Schaffner & Marx and Kuppenheimer to see that the Race is given more equitable distribution of jobs now being made available, on the threat-

"If the Negro is to achieve independence, he must look to group insurance and to old-age insurance. It is now obvious that under the present system neither the Negro nor the white worker can hope to earn enough to enable him to retire at age when he is no longer efficient at his work. In other words, both races must look to insurance to solve their problems from an economic standpoint."

Dr. Douglas was introduced by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, regional director of the N. A. A. C. P., who also introduced other scheduled speakers—Attorney Charles H. Houston dean of Howard university law school, and Walter White, national secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Two other talks, not scheduled but highly interesting, were by Mrs.

URGES WORKERS TO REGISTER

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sent out a warning to Negro workers to register with government agencies, city officials, etc., for work on all kinds of public jobs.

This, we think, is right and as it should be. We should leave any stone unturned in our effort to get jobs on the works. We should let our desires be known in such language or actions as will impress these officials that we are business and are merely insisting upon our rights as citizens.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has also stated that it should not be backward in insisting that those who let public works include the contract a clause against discrimination on account of race or color. Of course, we do not enjoy the idea of aging up this eternal color question at every stage of the game, but it seems to be eternally in the minds of others. Therefore, we are forced to pursue this course as a matter of self protection.

Jobs we want. Jobs we must have and jobs we should get for, particularly jobs which are furnished by the city, state and nation.

SAYS DO NOT GET FEELING AS HELPLESS

National Convention Attracts Many of Foremost Leaders of Country

CHICAGO, July 6—(ANP) Delegates to the Twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a public mass meeting in Pilgrim Baptist church Thursday night, Williams Pickens, field secretary of the organization, graphically portrayed the power of small, minority groups to become effective influences in forcing social and economic changes for mass betterment.

Emphasizes Value Of Unity Human society and human science were originated by minorities, asserted Mr. Pickens, "and minorities now rule and direct them. The masses of men afford the great reservoir of all social forces, and are doubtless the ultimate objective of social improvement; but like the great earth

ton, treasurer of the Association, responded to the address of welcome.

Despite torrential rains, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, one of the speakers of the evening and a member of the Association board, was present, accompanied by Miss Mary McDowell, former commissioner of public welfare for the City of Chicago.

Among the St. Louisans who attended the N. A. A. C. P. Conference were the following: R. P. Watts and son, Editor J. E. Mitchell, Miss Lillian Vanderberg, Attorney S. D. Redmond, F. Luther Merry, and Mrs. Francis McLe-

N. A. A. C. P. GETS \$3,000 FOR SCOTTSBORO FIGHT

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received contributions of \$3,011.46 for defense of the Scottsboro boys, it was announced Friday. The N. A. A. C. P. has expended through the International Defense Fund of \$1,835, which includes \$400 for confidential investigations.

itself, which is the reservoir of all fertility, these masses cannot, or yet do not, cultivate themselves."

"Only the thinking minorities will be moved by provisions" he continued. "The colored people of America have kept up an organized fight for twenty-five years, and have been profoundly moved when cases were present and pressing, like the great land segregation cases, the Arkansas riot cases, the Sweet cases and the Scottsboro cases. The average member of the race will cry out and rally to the front when these

cases are upon him, but only the thinking minority will see that such cases are inevitable in American race relations and must be adequately provided for by organization and fighting funds long before they appear on the surface."

Delegates From 35 States

Mr. Pickens ascribed the evil conditions to which a racial minority is sometimes subjected to a lack of organized co-operation.

The field secretary warned American Negroes against a feeling of helplessness, counselling them that intelligence would win many battles which cowardice would give up.

A welcome to the delegates who came from 35 states and the District of Columbia, was extended by Alderman Robert R. Jackson on behalf of Mayor Edward J. Kelly. Miss Mary White Oving-

CONSTRUCTIVE RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED AT 24th ANNUAL N. A. A. C. P. CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

Pittsburgh 7-15-33
**Economic, Social Issues Probed At Chicago Meeting—
Redistribution of Wealth and Patronage Is Urged.**

CHICAGO, July 13—Of paramount concern to the Negro today is his economic status. His interests in this field are identical with those of all workers.

He demands redistribution of wealth through progressive taxation of large incomes and through the conduct of industry and government for the benefit of the many and not of the few. He insists on fight ceaselessly for full rights as prompt enactment of sickness, old age and unemployment insurance.

We recommend to branches of legislation; on access without discrimination to all public educational institutions whether North and to all progressive Negro bodies or South. He insists upon the to join everywhere in the fight for rights of employment without discrimination not only in private industry but also and especially in

4. As technological unemployment all projects financed by public and the heightened world funds to which the Negro economic crisis are destined to tributes as a worker and as a taxpayer. Specifically, we urge:

1. That a limit be placed on profits of private business. That wages keep pace with the cost of living, that workers be guaranteed a sufficient return for their labor to maintain for themselves and their families the highest standard of living commensurate with the nation's industrial and technological advancement.

2. That qualified Negroes be appointed to membership on the labor Advisory Board established under the Industry Recovery and Public Works Act; to strategic positions in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and all federal and state boards dealing with agricultural problems, industrial and educational affairs, reforestation projects and agencies handling feed, seed and fertilized loans.

3. We demand that officials authorized to execute the provisions of the Industry Recovery and Public Works Act enter into no agreement with organized labor, especially the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated branches, until absolute assurance is given in writing by such labor bodies that the Negro worker will be accepted in their trade unions as an equal. We urge Negro workers to

AN ECONOMIC FIGHT

Among the questions which engaged the time and attention of the delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was that of unemployment. A deal of stress was laid upon the effect which non-employment has upon any group, and it was pointed out that we, the colored people, were singled out as a class in the matter of employment, showing how things have been so manipulated that it is readily conceded that we are the "last hired and the first fired" when it comes to employment. While it is true that many questions affecting Negroes as citizens were discussed, yet the question of employment seemed to get at the bottom of our whole economic and social problem in this country. A people who are systematically denied employment (the means of earning a decent livelihood) are denied the opportunity to become useful and contributing citizens of any community. Reduce a people to pauperism, and disrespect and contempt are the natural sequence. Therefore, the most important matter before the American Negroes today is that of unemployment.

Right here in St. Louis we see the discriminations which are being practiced upon us daily in the matter of employment in our school system, city jobs, state jobs and government jobs. Very significant are these discriminations when we take in consideration that we are taxpayers just the same as other people. For school purposes, our taxes are as exacting as are those of any other group of citizens. For maintenance of the City government, we see no discrimination in our tax bills. For State revenue, no questions are asked as to color when it comes to the exaction of taxes. When it comes, however, to employing clerks and laborers who work for the various city, county and state governments, then and there is where this eternal and infernal question of discrimination comes into play. Even in the United States government employment, discrimination is rife in the classified or civil service. We have a suspicion that the method of using photographs of applicants is for the sole purpose of discriminating against citizens of color who seek government jobs. Of course, in other lines of employment where labor, skilled and unskilled, is required, excuse after excuse is offered to keep the Negro out, and sugterfuges are worked overtime.

We call attention to these things because the practice is fundamentally wrong. Therefore, it is up to the Negro, himself, to strike the blow which will start the ball rolling and which will bring about a change in these conditions. To this end, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, and other organizations and individuals, should be called upon to wage war relentlessly against this un-American practice until a change has been very definitely effected.

JUL 5 1933
**RACE CO-OPERATION
URGED ON NEGROES**

Official of N. A. A. C. P. Warns Against Feeling of Helplessness.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY
CHICAGO, July 4.—William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today ascribed the evil conditions to which a racial minority is sometimes subjected, to a lack of organized co-operation.

Pickens was the principal speaker at the closing session of the 24th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. "The Jew," he said, "is less than a one-hundredth minority in the world and has been driven and opposed for not half a century but for 20 centuries, and yet today his is really the superior race of this world, in the real sense of the word superior."

Warns Against Helplessness.
The field secretary warned American Negroes against a feeling of helplessness, counseling them that intelligence would win many battles which cowardice would give up.

"The average Negro will rally to the front when grave injustices are made public, but only the thinking majority will see that such conditions are inevitable in American race relations and must be anticipated long before they appear on the surface," he said.

1932 Termed Successful Year.
Walter White, secretary of the association, said 1932 marked simultaneously one of the most difficult years of the association's history and one of its most successful years.

Most significant, however, is that the decrease in branch memberships was remarkably small when one considers the Negro unemployed is approximately four times the Negro proportion of the population.

The National Association has approved 30 new branches in the past six weeks. Among them are Bridgeport, N. J.; Allentown, Pa.; Aliquippa, Pa., and Salem, N. J.

N. A. A. C. P. - 1933

The N. A. A. C. P. - An Autocracy

Black Dispatch

The Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is out sniping after the parent organization. The argument is that the N. A. A. C. P. setup is autocratic and that it should be democratized. We doubt this very much.

For 23 years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has gone steadily forward with a definite program. Outside of the realm of religious effort, it has had longer life than any secular organization Negroes have formed since Appomattox. There is a reason why, and while we do not charge the Chicago Branch with knowledge of what they actually propose, we are of the opinion that to follow their idea would be to send the N. A. A. C. P. down the path whence has gone Kelly Miller's "Sanhedrin" and Marcus Garvey's "Universal Improvement Association."

Oklahoma City
Roughly speaking, the Chicago Branch idea is to create a board of directors for the association of forty members, to be selected during the annual meeting or in regional conferences, which are proposed and outlined. The Association already has forty directors, the only difference is that under the present constitution directors are from time to time selected by a self perpetuating board.

We have no hesitancy in saying that if the N. A. A. C. P. were to adopt the plan of organization suggested by the Chicago branch, the association would within two years be in the gutter of cheap politics, and without a definitely charted course of action. The annual meetings would be stampeded by a host of fellows who sought office, and to secure these coveted seats they would spend the year berating and degrading the national officers and promising to tear to pieces the policies and program of the "ins." All of our experience as a minority group in this country proves this contention. Repression develops a complex in men which democracy cannot control. It takes autocracy and dictatorship—two ugly words—to produce beneficial results for minorities.

Oklahoma
Let us recapitulate for a moment. At the risk of offending every Negro Baptist in the nation we are going to argue that the Negro Methodist church, which is virtually a dictatorship, has a more effective working organization than their Baptist brethren. They raise money—more money in proportion to their numbers—and actually do more with it than the democratic Baptists. In addition they have forced more respect for their leadership than have the Baptist group. There is just as able and consecrated leadership within the Baptist ranks as among the Methodist. The fault is in the set up—not the men.

The finest fraternal society the Negroes have built in America is the American Woodmen. Its affairs are directed by a supreme council. That supreme council is just as near a dictatorship as it can be, without calling it one, but by this method Negroes have piled high the dollars they would not have had in a democratic scramble.

The Jews furnish the finest example of what a minority group can do under a dictatorship, or autocracy. Moses, Saul, David and Solomon were dictators. Following their reign came the Judeans who were even more exacting dictators. Through all ages Judaism has exercised a control-

ing influence over the world, and Judaism is today as much an autocracy as it was ten centuries ago. The Jews know and have always known that minorities can take advantage of the majority only by forming blocs which align with factions of divided majorities. With this unerring system, directed by the wise dictatorship of Judaism, they control the world today.

Again, the American Negro has but to turn to the engrossing and inspiring story of Haitian independence to learn of the values which come to minority groups under dictatorships. L'Overture, Dessalines and Christophe all three were dictators. Out of the mire of ignorance, superstition and bondage these three dictators dragged their people. Haiti has been going backward ever since she adopted the popular democratic setup which she has today.

The best test of the efficacy of dictatorship comes when all white races turn to this type and character of government in times of sore trial and distress. "Fascism" and "Hitlerism" is the compelling argument the world offers today as to what the white race does in crises. Mussolini and Hitler exercise the power of Sulla and Caesar today because the world in trouble has never been willing to resist its case with democracy.

We are not ready to say that the N. A. A. C. P. does not need new blood and new ideas—it does—and the very onslaught which is being made upon it will force these characters of changes. In this respect the recent America conference has its significance. Through this means there will be an infiltration of a more progressive agenda for the N. A. A. C. P.

A short cut to the methods proposed by the Chicago Branch and a certain index to their revolutionary program which would disrupt the N. A. A. C. P. in the southern states, was its proposal to adopt the "demonstration" notions of the Communists. The best method for any person to pursue, who believes in demonstrations of this character is to join the Communists. The N. A. A. C. P. has always stood for law and orderly processes. We know a half hundred Negroes who started out several years ago in a parade with Communists who were absolutely astonished when the parade line ended in a big grocery store where the paraders proceeded to appropriate the food supplies to their own unlawful uses. The decision to commit this criminal act developed after the parade started. The humanity of no age has been able to control mass demonstrations. That is the reason Christ was crucified.

As for the Black Dispatch, we say let us have a little more autocracy with the achievement of the N. A. A. C. P. It is a sad comment on our vision as a group in this day when the American people are making a virtual dictator of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, we get excited and decide to disrupt the only effective, fighting organization Negroes have, on the theory that it would be more useful if it were more democratic.

A CLEVER PROPAGANDIST

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is an able and clever propagandist and strategist. He proved this when his organization became one of the potent factors in defeating Judge John J. Parker for the Federal Supreme Court bench. The association had little evidence to prove its contention that Judge Parker had been unfair to Negroes, but it used that evidence for all it was worth. Neither White nor his associates had anything against Judge Parker. They were concerned in getting political prestige for their organization.

White showed some of the same astuteness in his address in Raleigh against racial discrimination. His is the literary mind, and he can distinguish the meaning of phrases. In urging Negroes to have "courage and persistency to make a fight for the rights that long to you as citizens," he was careful to point out that "if they are good voters they won't be antagonized by a clean cut stand for Negro rights." By putting these two phrases together, it is evident that he is not counselling the use of violence. But the Negroes to whom he was talking are not as smart or intelligent as he is. Nor as discerning as he is in the use of phrases. Nobody denies that there is room for improvement in North Carolina, but it is a fact that leading white citizens in this State have interested themselves in securing a square deal for Negroes. It is interesting to note that North Carolina was the first State in the Union to establish a division of work among Negroes. It may be noted also that every forward step for the advancement of Negroes in North Carolina has been due to the leadership of white citizens.

*Asheville N. C. Times
October 26, 1933*

Negro Session Of Association Opens In Raleigh

RALEIGH, Oct. 28.—(UP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will begin a two-day meeting here today to map

plans for fusion of the 11 state units of the organization into a single branch for North Carolina.

Prominent speakers will be heard and the association plans an attack on two racial issues in North Carolina—the alleged discrepancy between salaries paid white and negro teachers, and the recent conviction of two negroes on an attempted kidnapping and assault charge in Vance county.

Pamphlet Tells How U. S. Can Press Prosecution Against Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Officials Who Permitted Lynching

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The brief showing the federal government has the power under existing laws to intervene and press the prosecution of the Tuscaloosa, Ala., officers who permitted double lynching was printed and distributed this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The brief was drawn by Messrs Charles H. Houston, Edward P. Lovett and Leon A. Ransom of Washington, D. C.

The general contention is that under section 52, chapter 3, title 18 of the United States code (R. S. 5510) the sheriff of Tuscaloosa county can be prosecuted in the federal courts because he willfully subjected two inhabitants (Dan Pippen, Jr. and A. J. Harden) of the State of Alabama to the deprivation of rights secured and protected by the constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains or penalties, by reason of their race and color, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens.

The brief was drawn at the request of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. It has been submitted to his office and is being studied by him and his assistants. Because of the importance of the subject, the N. A. A. C. P. has sent the brief to all senators, governors, attorneys general and state bar associations. Also to a selected list of daily newspapers covering all states in the country, to weekly papers, leading magazines of opinion, to leading newspapers in Canada, Mexico, South America, Europe, including Russia and Japan. Also the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and Jamaica. Interested persons can secure copies by sending or mailing 15 cents in stamps to the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

STIRRING APPEAL TO HOLD N. A. A. C. P. CONCLAVE WHERE ACTUAL BATTLES ARE FOUGHT, WINS VOTE

7-8-33

BLACK DISPATCH EDITOR HALTS ADOPTION OF COMMUNISTIC PROGRAM OF "MASS PRESSURE" TACTICS

Darrow Flays Negro's Misuse Of Political Power

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—The 24th session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed its sessions here today, following a unanimous vote to hold its next session in Oklahoma City, Okla.

The vote to go to the western city came after the committee on time and place had reported that the matter be left to the national officers, and that Atlantic City be chosen. Editor Roscoe Dunjee of the Black Dispatch, then took the floor and made a stirring appeal for his home city.

"Bring this convention to a liberal southern state and I promise that you will be adequately entertained and you will in addition be carrying the battle line of the association to a section of the United States where the Negro has actual battles to fight." Dunjee told a delegate who wanted to know whether Oklahoma City had adequate facilities for housing, etc., "We'll swallow up this convention in our homes and will not know we are making the effort."

The militant editor of the Black Dispatch swung into the fighting line when a resolution was introduced into the committee on resolutions by Charles L. Houston, Washington, D. C., which sought to commit the association to the program of the Communists. It was an open secret that the Communist organization was busy attempting to disrupt the N. A. A. C. P. agent work in race relations indium, and the resolution was a cover attempt to inject the "Mass Pressure" notions of parades and demonstrations into the Advancement program.

This evening Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, will present the Spingarn medal for distinguished achievement to Max Yergan, American Negro Y. M. C. A. secretary, "for his enterprising and diplomatic work in race relations indium, and particularly for his attempt to inject the "Mass Pressure" notions of parades and demonstrations into the Advancement program.

Parades and demonstrations are the hand-maidens of violence," announced Editor Dunjee in his utterances in opposition to the resolution. "I consider this the most dangerous and ill advised suggestion which has been made upon this floor. I come from the South where I have gathered some sort of reputation for fanning the flames

which would restrict and bind members of my group, but I have always insisted that in fighting our battles the Negro stay within the ranks of ordered government and constitutional processes."

The editor went on to point out that parades and demonstrations of Communists had always proved to be something which the men who promoted them could not control and that most of their parades had been staged in defiance to governmental agencies. "I will not be a party to any such dangerous innovation," he continued. The resolution was unanimously voted down.

Clarence Darrow, famous criminal lawyer, and a member of the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P., made an interesting talk to the association Saturday morning. Darrow's talk dealt mostly with the Negro's political future. He said that Negroes were not using their political strength as they should.

"One Negro congressman in the United States, among 14 million Negroes, is a sad commentary as to the influence and power of the Negro upon American life," he said.

"We ought to have two Negro congressmen from Chicago alone, and we should have five from New York," he continued. Darrow took a stab at Negro ministers whom he alleged were busy every election delivering votes of their membership, and not in the interest of their race.

Another veiled attempt on the part of the Communists to demoralize the organization was made through a resolution to "liberalize" and democratize the board of directors of the organization. The idea was injected during the course of a speech by Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago, Saturday morning, and it later developed that the ideas of Mollison were incorporated into a resolution. The resolution never reached the floor, but was committed to a sub committee of the resolutions committee for study.

The address of Rayford Logan, Washington, D. C., Friday night, on "The Growth of Liberal and Radical Thought Among Negroes," was a scholarly, well prepared discussion of the new mental and spiritual front which had come to the American black man

Negro Group Debates Change in Its Policies

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

Delegates to the twenty-fourth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Pilgrim Baptist church today debated whether or not the association should adopt new policies, shifting its lines of attack. Hitherto the association has emphasized affirmation of the civil rights of Negroes and has functioned especially in the courts, and in initiating investigations. Several speakers urged that the association pay more attention to economic matters.

Difference of opinion was indicated over proposals that the association adopt a more radical or leftward policy in its tactics and affiliations. David H. Pierce, president of the Cleveland branch, voiced his belief that "the only salvation of the Negro lies in his breaking away from some of his conservative moorings" and aligning himself with liberal or radical movements among white people.

Expect Skeptical Reception.

A skeptical reception of these views was expected from a number of the old leaders in the association. Men and women who for a number of years have been working in the association along its traditional lines were to be heard from, as well as those who desire a change of tactics.

"If the association expects to appeal to the younger Negro it must enlarge its program to embody some

"Parades and demonstrations are the hand-maidens of violence," announced Editor Dunjee in his utterances in opposition to the resolution. "I consider this the most dangerous and ill advised suggestion which has been made upon this floor. I come from the South where I have gathered some sort of reputation for fanning the flames

Communist Leader Ford Makes Speech At N.A.A.C.P. Meet

CHICAGO, July 6—(ANP)—One of the high lights at the N. A. A. C. P. convention was the appearance of James M. Ford, Communist vice presidential candidate during the last national campaign. Mr. Ford, who was not programmed and whose affiliation with the International Labor Defense made his appearance a bit off the beaten path of the regular speakers, was warmly received by the audience. He gave a vigorous effective presentation of the value of mass action, touching lightly upon the victory won by his organization in the case of the Scottsboro boys, denouncing the "new deal" of Roosevelt and expressing the opinion that under the continued capitalistic rule, little benefit would be derived by Negro workers.

Mr. Ford described the strike of 800 girls and women in progress at the Soplin dress shops, the organization of which he has played a prominent part in, and asked the support of the convention for the girls. He later introduced Mrs. Ferguson, a young colored woman who also has been an active organizer of the strikers and who is reputed to be associated with the Communist party. Mrs. Ferguson described the strike in some detail, criticized the Urban League, the Y. W. C. A., Congressman DePriest and other political leaders whom she said had sought to induce the girls to return to work on the basis of a 15 per cent raise.

Roy Wilkins, who was presiding, suggested that the young women leave their names and that branches might be disposed to offer some help to their cause.

THE NEGROE'S ECONOMIC STATUS

Resolution Adopted by the 24th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

CHICAGO, Ill. June 29-July 2.—Of paramount concern to the Negro today is his economic status. His interests in this field are identical with those of all workers.

He demands redistribution of wealth through progressive taxation of large incomes and through conduct of industry and government for the benefit of the many and not the few. He insists on the enactment of sickness, old age and unemployment insurance legislation; on access without discrimination to all public educational institutions whether North or South. He insists upon the rights of employment without discrimination not only in private industry but also and especially in projects financed by public funds to workers' organizations by this government which the Negro contributes as a worker and as a taxpayer. Specifically, we urge:

1. That a limit be placed on profits of private business. That wages keep pace with the cost of living, that workers be guaranteed a sufficient return for their labor to maintain for themselves and their families the highest standard of living commensurate with the nation's industrial and technological advancement.

2. That qualified Negroes be appointed to membership on the labor Advisory Board established under the Industrial Recovery and Public Works Act; to strategic positions in the construction Finance Corporation, and all federal and state boards dealing with agricultural problems, industrial and educational affairs, reforestation projects and agencies handling feed, seed and fertilizer loans.

3. We demand that officials authorized to execute the provisions of the Industrial Recovery and Public Works Act enter into no agreement with organized labor, especially the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated branches, until absolute assurance is given in writing by such labor bodies that the Negro worker will be accepted in their trade unions as an equal. We urge Negro workers to fight ceaselessly for full rights as workers.

We recommend to Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to all progressive Negro bodies to join everywhere in the fight for equality for the Negro as a worker and as a citizen.

4. As technological unemployment and the heightened world economic crisis are destined to throw more Negro workers into the ranks of the unemployed, we recommend that unemployed Negroes unite in all communities to obtain adequate relief for themselves and their families; in only where the unemployed have organized have they been assured even the minimum essentials of food, clothing and shelter.

We call upon the peoples of the world to protest vigorously against a situation which has placed the American Negro in the United States in a position comparable to nothing known in modern history. Nowhere else except in the United States are human beings burned at the stake and their wives and daughters violated with impunity.

We demand that President Roosevelt exercise broad, executive, virtually dictatorial powers against those sections of the country which engage in lynching, peonage, disfranchisement and all forms of vicious discrimination and persecution. We welcome the growth of liberal-ism and radicalism in the South and sincerely hope that this tendency will continue.

We call upon the Olympics Committee to secure an immediate and unequivocal statement from the German Government that no discrimination against Negroes or other races will be tolerated in the 1936 Olympics.

We demand that the representation of Southern States in Congress be not reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and we insist that President Roosevelt initiate the steps necessary to carry out reduction of Congressional representation.

Liberia We insist that Liberia be permitted to work out its own destiny unhampered by the unprincipled efforts of full civil rights in all courts of law, including the presence of Negroes on the Firestone Corporation and Wall Street Investments.

Haiti We extend a warning to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt that should the government fail to grant simple justice as outlined in this resolution, it will be necessary to present our petition to the League of Nations for permanent withdrawal of all marines and judgment.

Hawaii We recommend the establishment of schools of citizenship in all Negro communities for the purpose of educating the Negro to the importance of registering and voting. We recommend that Negroes study all party platforms and that they give consideration to various political theories.

We are interested not in promises but performance. Henceforth, the Negro will insist upon action.

We tempt to give you a glimpse of Clifford C. Mitchell in Chicago, and pardon the self-flattery, but I think I am the first to be so honored with a personal interview. Quoting Walter Winchell, "An Orchid to Clifford C. Mitchell" for same.

NAACP Discontinues
Philadelphia Tribune
C. J. Walker Medal
7-20-33

CHICAGO, July 6—(ANP)—The Mme. C. J. Walker Medal has been discontinued, according to an announcement made Monday at the offices of the N. A. A. C. P. which annually awarded it. Philadelphia Dean William Pickens, who had charge of that phase of the work, said: "In 1924 I secured from the Mme. C. J. Walker company of Indianapolis, Indiana, an annual award of one gold medal and two scholarships for highest achievements each year among those striving to help the American Negro through the N. A. A. C. P., and not being connected with the national office as paid employees. After a few years, the scholarships were discontinued but the medal has been given annually. The last one for 1933 going to Dr. O. A. J. McPherson of Birmingham, Ala., for his courageous work in connection with the Scottsboro and Willie Peterson cases and for reviving the N. A. A. C. P. in Birmingham against great odds."

Dropped in on said C. C.—sweltering hot afternoon but there he was busy as two hives of bees. He proceeded to make me very comfortable between the two fans, yes fans and nice soft chairs—such a cozy office, walls practically covered with photographs and shelves of books—complete Harvard Classics, latest fiction, etc., expression without words of the man himself.

After a brief chat I reluctantly arose to go, announcing that I was the World's Fair bound and requested him to so honor me as my guest. Folks! prepare yourself for a real treat! After much urging he actually consented. Imagine my surprise, after his telling you dear reader—that he was in no hurry to see the "Fair."

At The Fair!

Beginning at the 31st street entrance, the Travel and Transport Building which houses all modes of transportation *** we went through one of the first trains, which Mr. Mitchell informed me was the type he had ridden on in Western Canada a quarter of a century ago *** then thru the latest all aluminum pullman car, the last word in comfort and modernistic beauty—from there thru Chrysler Motors—then down the Midway past the many barkers of various shows—Suddenly Mr. Mitchell's eyes took on a merry twinkle and he was beaming with delight *** we were approaching the "thriller" or roller coaster. He told me, confidentially, that was the only thing he wanted to do at the Fair—ride on the roller coaster. He did and how he enjoyed it. Acted like a two year old! *** We walked till foot sore and weary but its all so dazzling and fascinating it just grows on you and leaving is a physical impossibility—we finally came to the North Lagoon, aboard the illuminated barge on the waters of Lake Michigan, where Prof. Murphy, his Christer, and John Burdette were singing. I cannot put into words the spectacular beauty—the lake as a background, stars twinkling overhead, the swishing of waters, a million lights of A Century of Progress gleaming and those beautiful voices lifted up to the heavens, John Burdette's deep baritone singing "Glory Road" with the assistance of the choir—well it just about made you feel you were tramping along that glory road. *** I think C. C. enjoyed it all as much as I did, and now that I've raved the way by actually getting him to the Chicago World's Fair, I know he will from time to time tell you some of the many things his keen observant eye took in. A real treat is in store for you. *** A million thanks to you, Mr. Mitchell—and to you.

Scottsboro Contributions Through N.A.A.C.P. Total \$3,011.46; Expenditures Amount to \$1,635

ITHACA, N. Y.
JOURNAL NEWS

NEW YORK.—Contributions for the legal expenses in the Scottsboro case, made through the N.A.A.C.P. to date total \$3,011.46, according to the announcement by the N.A.A.C.P., July 14. Expenditures by the N.A.A.C.P. through the I.L.D., including check paid that day for \$400 for certain confidential investigations, total \$1,635.

Contributions previously reported through the press totaled \$2,744.73. Since that report, the following contributions have been received by the N.A.A.C.P., which, with the sums previously reported, carry the fund past the \$3,000 mark:

A. C. Harrell, Timmons, S.C., \$2.50; Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch N.A.A.C.P., \$10.88; Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Association of New York and New Jersey, the Rev. J. W. Jewett, 192 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N.J., \$30; A. T. Tucker, Okla., \$5; the Citizens' League of Kansas City, Kans., \$22.84; Miss Grace Mott Johnson, Santa Fe, N.M., \$5; Colored Community Center of Bloomfield, N.J., \$6; Men's Glee Club of Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church, Parsons, Kans., \$4.51; Mrs. Viola Chance, Greenville, N.C., \$4; Alexandria, Va., Citizens' Association, 128; Cleveland, Ohio, Branch N.A.A.C.P., \$6; Ruthie A.K.A., of Columbus, Ohio, \$5; Kent, Ohio, Branch N.A.A.C.P., \$6; Ruthie M. Giles, New York City, \$1; The Forget-Me-Not Art and Charity Club, Topeka, Kans., \$1.

A Bulwark Against Injustice

The 23rd annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is as usual mainly a record of protests against unfair treatment and details of various efforts made to give colored people the rights to which the Constitution entitles them. Financially, the year was a difficult one, but the association broadened its program and "has not only continued to function on this broadened program but to achieve a greater percentage of victories in the struggles it has undertaken than at any time in its history.

Negroes in all parts of the country have reason to know of the good offices of this active association, which maintains headquarters in New York City and which exists largely through the contributions of generous members. Last year it plunged into an investigation of labor conditions in the Mississippi control project, where it was alleged that Negro workers were being unjustly treated. Its investigator reported the Negroes were underpaid and overworked, compelled to live in unsanitary places and abused in many ways. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress, President Hoover appointed a commission to investigate, but up to the present results have been indefinite.

This was only one of the association's activities in the year, but was typical of many. Wherever reports are heard of illegal discriminations against colored people, there the association shows its hand. Its chronological record of lynchings in 1932 shows a total of 10, or four less than in 1931, but what it calls quasi-legal lynchings, that is, "shootings by members of posses, hasty court trials with results virtually dictated by mobs," are still common.

In spite of all the progress made towards a civilized state of society, an organization such as this, devoted to obtaining simple justice for a racial group, seems to be essential even in enlightened America.

Invites Young Intellectuals To Attend Conference

New York.—(ANP)—Half a hundred of the brightest minds among the younger Negroes of the country gathered at the home of Major Joel E. Spingarn yesterday for a week-end conference, beginning last Friday and lasting through Sunday. The meeting, which has been planned for over a year, was projected, according to some of its sponsors, in an effort to discover what the newer, more liberal, better trained members of the group thought, the immediate objectives of the race should be.

"There are those," one official close to Mr. Spingarn pointed out, "who feel that the purposes of the leading welfare and civic organizations among Negroes, need reshaping. For example, twenty-five years ago, the N.A.A.C.P. was regarded as a radical if brilliant organization. In many sections of the country, particularly the South, one ran the risk of being considered dangerous and of becoming decidedly unpopular if it were known that one was an adherent of the N.A.A.C.P. So vastly has this sentiment changed, either with the growing conservatism of the organization or comparison with the more rabid radicalism of groups such as the communists, until now the N.A.A.C.P. is regarded by the South and quoted by Southern dailies as one of the safe and sane organizations whose leadership Negroes ought to follow. In order that the organization may keep pace, not with the stand-patism of its officers and present membership, but with the advanced ideas of youth, Mr. Spingarn has called this conference in an effort to discover the trend of thinking among the younger group."

Among the subjects which were considered were "The American Negro and His Future Program"; "The Attitude Which the Group Should Assume Toward Any Program of East Indian and Other Colored People"; "Revolt and Revolution: The Weakened and the Accomplishment of the Older Program"; "Possible New Programs"; "The General and Liberal Reform Movements, Socialism and Communism."

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois was active in the formation of the conference. Various key people over the country were asked to suggest the names of recent university graduates who had shown brilliance and who had not been out in the practical world so long that they had lost the idealism of their college days and yet who had been able to make some progress in the world. It is felt that the conference may have an important bearing upon the future program of some of our national organizations.

N. A. A. C. P. - 1933

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

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NEGROES DISCUSS
NEW LIBERAL TREND

50 Hold Week-End Conference at Major Spingarn's Home.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY.

The home of Major Joel E. Spingarn, up the Hudson River in New York State, is the mecca for 50 leading Negroes over this week-end.

The meeting, which began Friday and will end tonight, has been planned for over a year. It was projected, according to its sponsors, in an effort to discover the liberal objectives of Negroes.

"There are those," one official close to Spingarn pointed out, "who feel that the purposes of Negro welfare and civic organizations need re-shaping."

Trend Toward Liberalism.

For example, 25 years ago, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, which has its headquarters in New York and branches in all parts of the country, was regarded as a radical organization.

In many sections of the country, particularly the South, one ran the risk of being considered dangerous and of becoming decidedly unpopular if it were known that one was an adherent of the N. A. A. C. P.

So much has this sentiment changed that now the N. A. A. C. P. is regarded everywhere as an organization whose leadership Negroes ought to follow.

Many Subjects Discussed.

So that the organization may keep pace with the advanced ideas of youth, Spingarn called the conference to discover the trend of ideas among the younger group.

Among the subjects considered were "The American Negro and His Future Program," "The Attitude Which the Group Should Assume Toward any Program of East Indian and Other Colored People," "Revolt and Revolution," "Possible New Programs" and "The General and Liberal Reform Movements, Socialism and Communism."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis and one of the outstanding Negro thinkers of today, was active in the formation of the conference.